

The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908

No. 25

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Election Bill continues to block the business of the country. Supplies are being held up and the public service accordingly suffers. Such a state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely. Either a settlement must be reached or an appeal made to the country. That the former will not now long be delayed the Saturday News is quite convinced. This conclusion we have reached after noting the changed tone that has come over the journalistic discussion of the measure within the past week. The extremists on each side are being discouraged by the more reasonable element in the press.

On the one hand we have the Victoria Colonist, a strong Conservative journal of the very best type, accepting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposition, while on the other hand the leading English Liberal newspaper of Quebec, the Montreal Herald, rebukes those Manitoba Liberals, who are, it is evident, trying to block the Premier.

"As we have all along anticipated," says the Colonist, "a solution has been found for the difficulty arising out of the proposed amendment to the Franchise Act, and there will be no dissolution on this account. The Colonist was one of the few papers in Canada which refused to believe that a settlement was impossible. While strenuously opposed to the Bill as originally introduced and foremost among those who demanded that its passage should be opposed by all legitimate parliamentary expedients, it recognized that there might be some amendments necessary to facilitate and render less liable to abuse the preparation of provincial lists in Manitoba and British Columbia for use in federal elections. As to the fairness of the lists in this province—and we have confined our observations to British Columbia—we have never held but one opinion and that is that they are as fair as is humanly possible, because partisanship plays no part in the preparation. We realized, however, that when it came to allocating names on the lists to the several constituencies in which they belonged for electoral purposes it might be easy to devise some better plan than to leave it in the hands of the returning officers, who are pretty sure to be partisans of the party in power. Hence when Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated that the original proposition would not be pressed, but that the provincial lists would be accepted and the county court judges would be assigned the duty of preparing the lists for the federal elections, we saw that there was a way out of what otherwise would be an absolute deadlock. That, or something like it, seems to be the solution upon which the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition have agreed and with this the whole country will be satisfied."

The Edmonton Journal continues to cast doubts on the genuineness of Sir Wilfrid's offer and to hint that he could not carry it into effect. How it can make any such assumption in view of the Premier's plain words, as quoted on this page last week, and his unquestioned supremacy in the leadership of his party, is difficult to understand. The Journal and all its political colleagues should recognize, as the Colonist has, that the Premier has shown himself a big enough man to rise above party exigencies and that he has agreed to a solution, which every fair-minded citizen must concede to be reasonable and just.

The Strathcona Chronicle's attitude differs from both that of the Journal and the Colonist. In answer to the comment made on this page last week, it says:

"The logical course for the News to take in view of the fact that the Bill makes no provision for the Judges' control is to throw the whole weight of its influence on to the side of the Opposition. THE NEWS, HOWEVER, GOES ON TO EXPLAIN THAT SIR WILFRID LAURIER OFFERED TO LEAVE THE MATTER OF PREPARATION ALTOGETHER IN THE HANDS OF THE JUDGES. Although this statement is inaccurate, we may accept it for the sake of argument. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier will withdraw

from the Aylesworth Act had gone through in its original form, it would have meant that the revision of the lists in the provinces affected would have been in the hands of appointees of the Dominion Government instead of in the hands of those who were chosen for the work by the provincial Governments. What is there to lead us to conclude that the work of one of these sets of officials would be fairer than that of the other? If there were any "franchise robbery" to be committed, was it less likely to be committed by the Conservative officials of the Manitoba government than by the Liberal officials of the Dominion government? We can appreciate the desire of the Conservatives not to have these duties in the hands of Liberals. But if this is the case, are the Liberals to be blamed for not wanting to have the power vested with Conservatives? Sir Wilfrid's compromise takes it out of the hands of both by placing the work of preparation and revision, wherever the municipal system is not followed, in the control of the judges. This places both parties in exactly the same position, just as they are in those provinces, where the municipalities prepare the lists and where an appeal lies, in case of error, to a permanent official.

In all of the provinces east of the Great Lakes, except Nova Scotia, the final arbiter is the county judge. In Nova Scotia, it is the sheriff. The Journal declares that he is

on an equal footing. How under these circumstances, is there any injustice done?

Just before the Saturday News went to press a week ago, the committee, which had been investigating the way in which the public works of the city had been carried on, made its report. Severe reflections were made upon the commissioners and upon the city engineer, Mr. Kinnaird immediately sent in his resignation. At the first of the week Mr. Pace and Mr. Keeley were asked to follow his example. They declined to do so and at Tuesday night's meeting of the council were dismissed. The result is that for the present Mayor McDougall is the sole commissioner and a thorough-going revolution in the city's affairs has been completed.

A week ago the Saturday News deferred the expression of an opinion on the committee's report until it had heard every side of the case. It has now had this opportunity, and having, with care and without prejudice, considered the original findings, along with the defenses made by the accused officials, it has no hesitation in saying that scant justice has been done the latter and that the council's action is not calculated to advance the interests of the city.

Let us take up the various charges, each in as broad an aspect as possible, and see how the three gentlemen concerned are affected.



AT THE THISTLE RINK, JUNE 20th

Microfilmed by FLOFILM Process

SUB DIVISION

of nearly a year and a-half later? They were simply acting under a policy adopted by the council.

But the strangest charge in respect to this building is that the commissioners failed to provide for a vault, the cost of which was \$1,125. As Ald. Gariepy points out, it was an after-thought to use the building for city officials and only when this was decided on did a vault become necessary.

The general conclusion that one reaches is that while the telephone building cost more than it should have and is apparently not even now a satisfactory job, the blame for the result is quite as much with the council as with the commissioners and that the exceptional weather conditions were mainly responsible.

The Isolation Hospital.—The committee must have been hard put to present evidence against the commissioners when they introduced the subject of this building. The commissioners had nothing to do with the designing, specifications or contracts in connection with it, these being left by decision of the council in the hands of a committee of medical men and the architect.

The Sewer Pipe Contract.—The commissioners are blamed for causing a loss to the city of \$7,800, by not accepting the tender of Lee and Co. This incident was made thoroughly familiar to the public at the time and the extended reference which Mr. Kinnaird now makes

very great in May of last year, owing to the financial situation, as all will recollect, he accepted the statement that this work was being done on the terms followed in 1906. He admits that he was remiss in not verifying this statement, which was made to him on his return from a trip to Toronto. That he was deceived is likely, but in view of the very many details which he had to look after at that time, we cannot see how any reasonable man can severely blame him. Everyone in the conduct of every business must depend to a large extent on subordinates. What the council should do now is to find out who was directly responsible for putting the arrangement through. If the charge can be proved against Mr. Keeley, it is a very serious one and would quite warrant the withdrawal of confidence from him. But the committee should adduce direct proofs of his responsibility before asking the citizens to condemn him.

The White Contract.—Here again we have several matters that need clearing up. Provincial Sanitary Engineer Owens refused to pass the trunk sewer and in a letter to the commissioners attacked Mr. Keeley's professional ability. Before he would pass it, some \$5,000 more of work had to be done upon it. The two engineers had an interview, as a result of which, it is stated, Mr. Owens withdrew his letter of criticism, on condition that Mr. Keeley should report to the commissioners

what he would do to make the work good. This report the commissioners state they never received. In the meanwhile the White Company was paid for its work, "in direct opposition," as the committee says, "and contrary to the verbal agreement between Mr. Owens and Mr. Keeley." (Mr. Keeley replies that Mr. Owens' report has no bearing whatever on the settlement with the White Company, the plans and specifications for the sewer having been prepared and approved before the office of provincial sanitary engineer was created and that the White Co. was therefore not working to Mr. Owens' specifications. Whether this is the case remains to be shown. But at any rate, there was nothing for the commissioners to do but pay the White Company. The agreement was that this should be done on the certificate of the city engineer, and this was given by Mr. Keeley. The onus is again on him, but again he should be given the chance to clear himself.

The Boulevarding Contracts. A large part of the committee's report deals with these, the details of the argument being somewhat difficult to follow. In connection with boulevarding work on Seventh street and on Hardisty, the committee says that no contract or specifications were prepared. Mr. Keeley states most emphatically that he prepared these specifications and that they were adhered to faithfully. As to the contracts, Mr. Kieker, who did the work, says that he signed them. Again we have straight charges and straight denials.

As to the boulevarding on Third street, Mr. Kinnaird makes a very serious counter-charge against the Mayor and against the committee. The commissioners' report, which was not written by Mr. Kinnaird, called for the grading, boulevarding and graveling of this street from Jasper to Hardisty. A clerical error was evidently made, for as a matter of fact it was not intended to do anything but grading beyond the top of the hill. This Mr. Kinnaird states he demonstrated to the Mayor by showing the petitions upon which the work was undertaken. Yet the committee went on and made the flaw in the report the basis of a charge against the commissioners and the city engineer. If this is the case, one can hardly help concluding that the committee were anxious to make a finding against the officials, no matter whether in doing so they were fair to them or not.

According to Mr. Keeley this work on Third street was carried out exactly according to specifications, while Mr. Kinnaird states that if any property owner is unjustly burdened by the assessment that has been made on account of the work, an adjustment can easily be effected. This assessment was not made, it should be stated, by Mr. Kinnaird.

Summing up everything that has been said regarding this boulevarding work, we cannot see that anything has been charged either the commissioners or the engineer which has not been satisfactorily explained, but that as a result of the accusations made in this connection, it is the Mayor and the Investigating Committee, not the city officials, who are placed on the defensive.

The climax of absurdity and unfairness was, however, reserved for the final charge contained in the committee's report.

"To give another instance," the report read "of the business methods adopted in the public works department in the past, we might mention that it was only on the 9th day of May this year that a contract and specifications were drawn up and signed with the Bithulithe and Contracting Co. for the street railway track laying on Jasper Avenue, including the work done last year."

(Continued on last page)

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and cry
— A Stander-by

Attended with all the color and brilliance imaginable, the Bal Poudre of 1908, given by the Westward Ho Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire on Empire Day in the Separate School hall, has passed into history.

It was not that the dance was one of the largest that has taken place in Edmonton, nor that the decorations were as elaborate as might be, that one will recall it with pleasant memories, but that, like both the preceding events under the auspices of this Chapter, the women in their powder and patches were never lovelier, and there was a verve and contagious merriment about the affair that has come to be peculiarly associated with Westward Ho dances.

Perhaps the smallness of the hall, the dance as compared with the immense floor space provided by the Thistle Rink, mitigated to some trifling extent in providing such an imposing appearance as was notable at both the former dances, but what was lost in a big sense, was more than made up for in the cheery, intimate character that was imparted, making the affair take on the character of a private house dance, rather than the nature of a big public ball. This effect was again heightened by the soft glow of the pink shaded electric lights, the cosy sitting out corners, comfy lounging chairs, and other perquisites so rarely found when a large crowd has to be provided for.

At the far end of the hall on the elevated stage were the supper tables, gay with lovely pink azaleas and other bloom; around about and everywhere in evidence were flags and streamers of bunting, while high above all crowning the scene, as it were, was the distinctive emblem of the Daughters of the Empire, the seven-pointed white star on a field of blue with the flag of the Empire across the centre, and the King's crown surmounting all. Draped just behind it were the British flag and the Union Jack, typical of the close union that binds the Daughters of that great Mother England, to all her Daughters in the various colonies.

Another patriotic touch that was added to the occasion was furnished by a few scattered red coats, and two of the Royal North West Mounted Police in uniform but next year I would like to see a few more militaries; I have a natural weakness for scarlet fever.

Now I might write you for ever and a day of the fascination of powder and patches, of Dolly Varden curls and the quaint periods when fans and high-dressed coiffures, and gallant men and spoiled beauties not only distinguished the social world of their day, but ruled the courts of the world as well, but this you probably know quite as much about as I could hope to tell you. What more concerns me, and after all you see, is how the Edmonton women of 1908 compared with the exquisite dames of the long ago, who wore what, and those present. And so enough of generalities.

Before plunging into my description, I must, however, say a word for the rattling good orchestra who made the dancing such a delight, and the fine floor that helped matters along so well. Both were excellent, the music, the best I have heard at a dance in Edmonton, played with more "go," "fizz" and rhythm, the various instruments under Mr. Richardson's baton, bringing out their individual parts in splendid fashion.

And now for the women and their frocks. Last week I half promised to decide on a "belle," it sounded easy until you saw the hosts of charming costumes and their fair wearers, but even at the ball I made up my mind that under the prevailing circumstances, comparisons would be altogether odious, every one looked well, each to her type, and who was with I my individual preferences, to sit in judgment on so weighty a question.

Among the stately women and fair young beauties were particularly noticeable: Mrs. James Lafferty of Calgary, in an exquisite gown of black and white embroidered chiffon over tulle, with her sister Mrs. Harvey of Orillia, in a handsome black sequined frock, watched, with Mrs. Taylor and a few friends, the proceedings from

the stage. Mrs. Turnbull in an attractive gown of cream voile, with medallion and lace garniture, the recent prom of the Westward Ho Chapter, and an indefatigable worker on all the committees. Mrs. Ewing in an elaborate costume of grey tulle, inset with some soft-toned lace embroidery, her hair pouf and worn in a Pompadour. Mrs. Jack Anderson, one of the smartest dressed young matrons in pink chiffon satin, a French confection with the loveliest soft trimmings of lace, chiffon and embroidered applique, a long pink feather, resembling a peacock's in her powdered coiffure; Mrs. Nightingale, whom I have written a belle so often you must now take it for granted, in cream dotted net over tulle, her hair beautifully poufed; Mrs. Wilkin of Fort Saskatchewan in palest blue crepe de chine, the bodice a mass of iridescent blue sequins and filmy lace; Mrs. Lines, a regal figure in a stunning black toilette, with touches of white chiffon; Mrs. Pardee in high lace, her hair dressed high and reminding one of the clear-cut types of miniature beauties, so prevalent in the days of the old French regime; Mrs. Percy Hardisty whose powder and patches worked such a transformation that half her friends didn't recognize her, a dainty little figure in white point d'esprit, her sweet winsome face framed in quaintly parted hair, like our grandmother's worn in the old daguerotypes, but which proved eminently becoming; Mrs. Seoble looking very petite and charming in a lovely white lace robe; Mrs. Ferris in an elaborate black lace and heavily sequined frock; Mrs. Hobson in an exquisite yellow broad satin gown, with rich lace border and the hand-embroidered French knots, her clever, animated face, set off by the quaintly dressed hair parted and done low on the neck; Mrs. Richards in a handsome pink satin toilette with rare lace and gold tassel ornaments; Mrs. Kirkpatrick a noticeable beauty in pale pink tulle, her hair dressed Dolly Varden fashion, with a bewitching curl and a pink rose caught at the side; Miss Tate, who looked wonderfully attractive in pale blue Louise silk, with a vest of softly shirred white chiffon; Mrs. Arthur Murphy in a becoming gown of black sequins, enjoying it immensely from the stage; Mrs. Hyndman, who was very much admired in pink striped silk with cream lace garniture, a highly marabout aigrette in her becomingly dressed coiffure; Mrs. Duncan Smith, in a lovely black sequined robe, with touches of pale blue velvet on the corsage, and a little diadem arrangement of soft blue feathers in her hair; Mrs. Lister, in a rich gown of soft green silk, plentifully adorned with some beautiful lace, a spray of gold wheat in her hair, a decidedly winning English type of beauty; Mrs. Samuel Dickson of Fort Saskatchewan in a pretty Dresden silk gown with touches of pink; Mrs. Spratt in cream silk voile with some lovely ruffles on the corsage; Mrs. Jellet in an attractive frock of pink and grey organdie, her powdered hair proving daintily becoming; Mrs. Alan Fraser, one of the prettiest matrons, in black embroidered net, Mrs. de Lot, in a handsome gown of black and white, whose claims as one of the handsomest women no one questioned, wearing a black net robe over white tulle, her hair dressed in high puffs on her aristocratic head; Mrs. T. S. E. Jackson in dainty butterfly silk with Val lace garniture; Mrs. Jack O'Neil Hayes in becoming black figured grenadine over white silk; Mrs. Wallbridge, daintily lovely in white chiffon over Dresden silk, with garniture of Dresden ribbon, and a black velvet band at the throat; Mrs. Shagnesson in a blonde lace robe over old rose tulle; Mrs. Frank Smith wearing a pretty black net frock with satin ribbon trimming; Mrs. Antoine Harwood in emerald-colored silk, with elaborately dressed coiffure; Mrs. Bob Robertson a winsome little figure in old rose embroidered lace chiffon; Mrs. Dan, Baker in black dotted net over tulle, her hair dressed with a coronet braid effect; Mrs. Von Haast in soft white silk and lace on the corsage, her coiffure parted and dressed low on the neck; Mrs. John I. Mills in a handsome cream lace robe over pink silk, with silk embroidered garniture; Mrs. Frank Sommerville in a graceful Empire frock of pink tulle; Mrs. Charlesworth who looked unusually pretty and attractive in black silk with jet and white chiffon trim-

mings; Mrs. Yorke in rich black silk, chaperoning a number of the younger set. Mrs. George Stockand in a vastly becoming frock of white silk, lace and chiffon.

Among the prettiest girl partners I noticed: Miss Rhodes, never lovelier, in white silk point d'esprit over tulle; Miss Kelly of Chicago, in white chiffon, with a great knot of purple sweet peas, tied with purple satin cord, caught at the belt; Miss Shidley in lovely yellow tulle; Miss Boucher in yellow figured organdie trimmed with bias yellow folds; Miss Gladys MacLean in pale blue figured organdie; Miss Merrill in soft pink Liberty silk; Miss Pat Matheson in black voile; Miss Viva Sommerville in a black sequined robe; Miss Abby in an Empire frock of white satin; Miss Dorothy in blue silk, Empire fashion; Miss Eleanor Taylor in white point d'esprit, a very popular girl; Miss Rose Taylor in a coffee colored lace robe over pink, with pink velvet girdle; Miss Henderson in blue and white figured organdie; Miss Hland in white silk; Miss Shannon in pale blue silk; Miss Ferris very sweet and animated in white point d'esprit; Miss Murphy in mauve silk; Miss Reid in Dresden organdie with touches of pale pink; Miss McKenney in champagne voile and Miss Kathleen Murphy in silver outlined figured blue net over tulle.

Over two hundred guests were present, and a substantial amount, will, it is expected, be realized for the funds of the Chapter.

I see that at the State ball which took place at Government House, Ottawa, last week Mrs. Frank Oliver danced in the State set of Lancers, wearing a beautiful gown of ivory duchesse satin, embroidered in a design of rosebuds with the collar of old rose point and collar of diamonds, and that Miss Claire and Miss Anna Oliver who were also present, wore the first an Empire frock of rose satin, trimmed with old rose point and bands of satin, Miss Anna, a pretty gown of white silk net, embroidered in pink rosebuds over white silk and chiffon.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Richards of 14th street received for the first time since coming to Edmonton, the lovely day and a desire to meet one of the latest acquisitions to Edmonton's popular young matronhood, tempting a large number to don their best bibs and tuckers, otherwise laid aside for the summer months, and pay their respects. The evening was looking its prettiest, decked with many lovely cut flowers while the hostess was smartly frocked in a gown of Copenhagen blue voile, with quantities of lovely lace. In the tea-room Mrs. Seoble presided at a table beautifully done with pink carnations and fern, and was simply but daintily frocked in an attractive white muslin gown, trimmed with Val lace and insertion.

On Saturday Mrs. Cantley and Mrs. Swaisland were the hostesses of the weekly tea at the Links, being kept exceedingly busy by a host of golfers and associate members dispensing tea and delicious cake and sandwiches. Even more than the usual throng of devotees seemed present, and an exceedingly jolly afternoon was the result.

On Monday morning there was an interesting event on, when a large number of the men players, took part in a Bogey competition, Mr. Sydney B. Woods winning out, with a score of three fours. In the afternoon in a mixed foursome competition Dr. Cobbett and Mrs. Nightingale were the fortunate capturers of the sweepstakes.

Wednesday the ladies held their weekly luncheon when only five good sports turned up, but there was five times that amount of fun. Those who participated in this morriset and most enjoyable event of the week were: Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Branton, Mrs. Thibault, Mrs. Harte and Mrs. Balmer Watt. In the afternoon the monthly medal play took place and three of the young ladies, Miss Murphy, Miss Connie Rhodes and Miss Merrill, all prettily frocked in dainty light summer dresses, served a delicious tea.

Miss J. A. Potter, graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, daughter of Mr. A. E. Potter of this city has passed very successfully her senior vocal examination. Miss Potter will remain in Toronto until the closing of the term completing her teaching course.

On Friday last week the prizes awarded by the Beaver House Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire for the best essays written by city school pupils on "The Plains of Abraham" were presented at Mackay Avenue school. The girl's first prize was won by Helene Williams and the boys, by Lyon Barron. Muriel Stewart and Pearl Watt won the girl's second and Alfred Cuthbert the boys' second. Those securing honorable mention were Annie Bellamy, Bella Ramsay Helen Whitney and Morrison Fisher. At Friday's presentation ceremony, Superintendent McTagg presided, and in addition to the members of the Chapter, the Premier, the school board and others interested in the cause of education were present. Mrs. Ferris made the presentations and Mrs. Hyndman and Mrs. Short read the prize essays. After a speech from Hon. Mr. Rutherford and an inspection of the cadet corps, the visitors were entertained by the teachers of the school. The members of Beaver House Chapter are to be congratulated on their laudable undertaking and on the interest which the scholars have shown.

Peggy

Note and Comment

(Continued from page 4.)

avoid offending the prejudices of this and that individual or collection of individuals and as a result saying nothing that is worth paying heed to. If this is what he has to do, to preserve the name of "independent," he prefers to let it go and allow people to give him and his paper any designation they see fit.

A reader sends a clipping from the Glasgow Herald of May 2, in which this item appears:

"Fifteen snow-ploughs were in use on the streets of Edinburgh on Friday. The fall of snow practically lasted eighteen hours."

In Alberta winter didn't set in till the middle of December and took its final leave before the end of March. It isn't always that way. We are bound at times to have the summer season shortened at one end or the other. But there is no more reason why our climate should be judged by occasional freaks of the weather, any more than there is for regarding the snowfall above described as typical of the month of May in Scotland.

At Thursday night's meeting of the Edmonton council, the aldermen were given a surprise. The committee which has been investigating the manner in which the city's public works have been carried on presented its report and severely criticized the commissioners and the city engineer. They were charged with mismanagement in connection with sewer construction and bond-varying and the erection of the telephone and isolation hospital buildings. The latter are said to be faulty in structure and the city officials are blamed for the result, although the report distinctly states that there is no evidence of dishonest dealing on the part of any of those concerned. To the committee's censure Commissioner Pace and City Engineer Keely presented lengthy replies, while Commissioner Kinnaird tendered his resignation. The latter's action, after the fourteen years that he has spent in the city's service, in which time he has been the outstanding figure in the administration of its affairs, is an event of no small importance. Whether the strictures of the committee were justified or not, we are not in a position to say at present, with the bare report laid before us, shortly before going to press. Doubtless at a later date more light will be thrown upon the matters dealt with, so that the public will be better enabled to judge of the merits of the controversy.

We notice among the new things a nice lot of dainty cushion tops for out-lining or embroidery at Little's.

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Next door East of Hudson's Bay Store

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Just arrived a new consignment of
PONGEE SILKS and GRASS LINEN in colors.

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Quality unrivalled.
Prices most moderate.

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20 per cent Discount

... on all ...
Gold and Gold Filled Optical Goods
Field Glasses, Compasses, etc.

Mrs. Meadows

OPTOMETRIST
129 JASPER WEST

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Vol. III

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"As we have all along anticipated," says the Colonist, "a solution has been found for the difficulty arising out of the proposed amendment to the Franchise Act, and there will be no dissension on that account. The Colonist was one of the few papers in Canada which refused to believe that a settlement was impossible. While strenuously opposed to the Bill as originally introduced and foremost among those who demanded that its passage should be opposed by all legitimate parliamentary expedients, it recognized that there might be some amendments necessary to facilitate and render less liable to abuse the preparation of provincial lists in Manitoba and British Columbia for use in federal elections. As to the fairness of the lists in this province—and we have confined our observations to British Columbia—we have never held but one opinion and that is that they are as fair as is humanly possible, because party zanship plays no part in the preparation. We realized, however, that when it came to allocating names, on the lists to the several constituencies in which they belonged for federal purposes it might be easy to devise some better plan than to leave it in the hands of the returning officers, who are pretty sure to be partisans of the party in power. Hence when Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated that the original proposition would not be pressed, but that the provincial lists would be accepted and the county court judges would be assigned the duty of preparing the lists for the federal elections, we saw that there was a way out of that otherwise would be an absolute deadlock. That, or something like it, seems to be the solution upon which the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition have agreed and with this the whole country will be satisfied."

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"The logical course for the News to take in view of the fact that the Bill makes no provision for the Judges' control is to throw the whole weight of its influence on to the side of the Opposition. THE NEWS, HOWEVER, GOES ON TO EXPLAIN THAT SIR WILFRID LAURIER OFFERED TO LEAVE THE MATTER OF PREPARATION ALTOGETHER IN THE HANDS OF THE JUDGES. Although this statement is inaccurate we may accept it for the sake of argument. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier will withdraw

the Aylesworth Act and introduce a fresh measure leaving the preparation of the lists throughout the entire Dominion to the Judges. Although this measure would be a strange departure from the previously declared policy of not interfering with the provincial lists, we have no doubt the Conservative party will accept it. All the party desires is a clean deal and they will accept nothing else. The News must remember however that Sir Wilfrid is entitled to no credit for any concessions. AS INTRODUCED THE AYLESWORTH ACT MEANT FRANCHISE ROBBERY, and it was only detection that prevented the completion of the inquiry. As we have before said the interrupted burglar is the honest man."

The Chronicle misrepresents Sir Wilfrid's statement. The offer was to leave the work of revision to the Judges in Manitoba and British Columbia and the unorganized parts of Ontario and Quebec. These were the only parts of the Dominion whose lists were under discussion. Wherever the municipal lists are adhered to, the Provincial system is to be followed. That was the idea adopted in the legislation of 1898, and special provision has now to be made for the sections of the country coming under this bill, because they have not these municipal lists. There is just as much need for making special legislative provision for Manitoba and British Columbia, as there is for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

If the Aylesworth Act had gone through in its original form, it would have meant that the revision of the lists in the provinces affected would have been in the hands of appointees of the Dominion Government instead of in the hands of those who were chosen for the work by the provincial Governments. What is there to lead us to conclude that the work of one of these sets of officials would be fairer than that of the other? If there were any "franchise robbery" to be carried out, was it less likely to be committed by the Conservative officials of the Manitoba government than by the Liberal officials of the Dominion government? We can appreciate the desire of the Conservatives not to have these duties in the hands of Liberals. But if this is the case the Liberals to be blamed for not wanting to have the power vested with Conservatives? Sir Wilfrid's compromise takes it out of the hands of both by placing the work of preparation and revision, wherever the municipal system is not followed, in the control of the Judges. This places both parties in exactly the same position, just as they are in those provinces, where the municipalities prepare the lists and where an appeal lies, in case of error, to a permanent official.

In all of the provinces east of the Great Lakes, except Nova Scotia, the final arbiter is the county judge. In Nova Scotia, it is the sheriff. The Journal declares that he is

"invariably a partizan official." This is a strong statement, which is not in accordance with the facts. Because a sheriff has been a party man before appointment does not say that he will be the tool of a party after assuming his office. The same charge may be with equal justice made against a judge. The difference between the Nova Scotia system and that in all the other eastern provinces on the one hand and that in Manitoba and British Columbia on the other should be clear enough by this time. In the first case the preparation and revision of the lists is in the hands of men, who are not chosen by either political party for these purposes, and in the second the provincial government makes the direct appointment of officials for this work. Where this last is the case dissatisfaction on the part of the party not in power becomes inevitable; hence the need of special legislation. As was pointed out last week, the Aylesworth bill, as introduced, simply transfers the control from officials, appointed by one party, to those, appointed by the other. This being done, the political organization that was dissatisfied before becomes satisfied now, while the reverse process takes place in the case of its opponents. But by Sir Wilfrid's offer, which should, we contend, be the basis of the present discussion, each party is placed on an equal footing. How under these circumstances, is there any injustice done?

Just before the Saturday News went to press a week ago, the committee, which had been investigating the way in which the public works of the city had been carried on, made its report. Severe reflections were made upon the commissioners and upon the city engineer. Mr. Kinnaird immediately sent in his resignation. At the first of the week Mr. Pace and Mr. Keeley were asked to follow his example. They declined to do so and at Tuesday night's meeting of the council were dismissed. The result is that for the present Mayor McDougall is the sole commissioner and a thorough-going revolution in the city's affairs has been completed.

A week ago the Saturday News deferred the expression of an opinion on the committee's report until it had heard every side of the case. It has now had this opportunity, and having, with care and without prejudice, considered the original findings, along with the defences made by the accused officials, it has no hesitation in saying that scant justice has been done the latter and that the council's action is not calculated to advance the interests of the city.

Let us take up the various charges, each in as broad an aspect as possible, and see how the three gentlemen concerned are affected.

The Telephone Building.—The committee complained that the cost of this structure was \$29,804, whereas the contract was let for \$22,538. For the extras the commissioners are blamed, the engineer not being concerned in this part of the report. A faulty foundation was replaced at a cost of \$1993. The committee states that Commissioner Pace informed the council that the contract or would bear this expense. Mr. Pace explicitly denies this as he does the statement of the committee that he told a ratepayer that he didn't care whether the footings would carry the building or not. The committee supports neither of these accusations by an iota of evidence. To attack a man on the strength of what he told "a ratepayer" is childish in the extreme.

Then there was the cost of substituting concrete for brick, \$3,381. Manufacturers promised that the brick would be available. Why they did not carry out their promise is not made clear. Presumably it was because of the exceptional weather of the winter during which construction was proceeded with. Concrete was substituted because the council wished the building rushed in order to be ready for the telephones, for which the city had contracted. The change was submitted to the council and approved of. If the commissioners were at fault, why were they not criticized at that time, instead of nearly a year and a half later? They were simply acting under a policy adopted by the council.

But the strangest charge in respect to this building is that the commissioners failed to provide for a vault, the cost of which was \$1,125. As Ald. Gariepy points out, it was an after-thought to use the building for city offices and only when this was decided on did a vault become necessary.

The general conclusion that one reaches is that while the telephone building cost more than it should have and is apparently not even now a satisfactory job, the blame for the result is quite as much with the council as with the commissioners and that the exceptional weather conditions were mainly responsible.

The Isolation Hospital.—The committee has been hard put to present evidence against the commissioners when they introduced the subject of this building. The commissioners had nothing to do with the designing, specifications or contracts in connection with it, these being left by decision of the council in the hands of a committee of medical men and the architect.

The Sewer Pipe Contract.—The commissioners are blamed for causing a loss to the city of \$7,890, by not accepting the tender of Lee and Co. This incident was made thoroughly familiar to the public at the time and the extended reference which Mr. Kinnaird now makes

to it leaves no doubt as to the rights and wrongs of the committee's charge. The circumstances under which Mr. Lee's tender was rejected were fully explained to the council and approved. Ald. Manson, the chairman of the Investigating Committee, whose charges were responsible for the enquiry, seconded the resolution which awarded the contract. If the council had wished to rescind the contract at the time it could have done so, but with quite as much light on the situation as anyone has had since, they took no action with the end in view. In fact, as Mr. Kinnaird explains, it is doubtful even yet, everything considered, whether the city did actually lose anything by accepting the tender that it did.

Graham's Contract.—The evidence in connection with this differs from that offered in support of the previous charges. It looks decidedly as if there was loose work, by which an increase of 28.60 per cent, was made in the price paid for laying water mains in 1907 over that paid in 1906. Who was immediately responsible is not made clear. Mr. Keeley, it is charged, told Mr. Hillman to get some one to lay the water mains, stating that he was not going to ask for tenders. This, Mr. Keeley denies. Mr. Kinnaird admits that in the press of business, which was very great in May of last year, owing to the financial situation, as all will recollect, he accepted the statement that this work was being done on the terms followed in 1906. He admits that he was remiss in not verifying this statement, which was made to him on his return from a trip to Toronto. That he was deceived is likely, but in view of the very many details which he had to look after at that time we cannot see how any reasonable man can severely blame him. Everyone in the conduct of every business must depend to a large extent on subordinates. What the council should do now is to find out who was directly responsible for putting the arrangement through. If the charge can be proved against Mr. Keeley, it is a very serious one and would quite warrant the withdrawal of confidence from him. But the committee should adduce direct proofs of his responsibility before asking the citizens to condemn him.

The White Contract.—Here again we have several matters that need clearing up. Provincial Sanitary Engineer Owens refused to pass the trunk sewer and fin a letter to the commissioners attacked Mr. Keeley's professional ability. Before he would pass it, some \$5,000 more of work had to be done upon it. The two engineers had an interview, as a result of which, it is stated, Mr. Owens withdrew his letter of criticism, on condition that Mr. Keeley should report to the commissioners what he would do to make the work good. This report the commissioners state they never received. In the meanwhile the White Company was paid for its work, "in direct opposition," as the committee says, "and contrary to the verbal agreement between Mr. Owens and Mr. Keeley." [Mr. Keeley replies that Mr. Owens' report has no bearing whatever on the settlement with the White Company, the plans and specifications for the sewer having been prepared and approved before the office of provincial sanitary engineer was created and that the White Co. was therefore not working to Mr. Owens' specifications. Whether this is the case remains to be shown. But at any rate, there was nothing for the commissioners to do but pay the White Company. The agreement was that this should be done on the certificate of the city engineer, and this was given by Mr. Keeley. The onus is again on him, but again he should be given the chance to clear himself.]

The Boulevarding Contracts. A large part of the committee's report deals with these, the details of the argument being somewhat difficult to follow. In connection with boulevarding work on Seventh street and on Hardisty, the committee says that no contract or specifications were prepared. Mr. Keeley states most emphatically that he prepared these specifications and that they were adhered to faithfully. As to the contracts, Mr. Ricker, who did the work, says that he signed them. Again we have straight charges and straight denials.

As to the boulevarding on Third street, Mr. Kinnaird makes a very serious counter-charge against the Mayor and against the committee. The commissioners' report, which was not written by Mr. Kinnaird, called for the grading, boulevarding and graveling of this street from Jasper to Hardisty. A clerical error was evidently made, for as a matter of fact it was not intended to do anything but grading beyond the top of the hill. This Mr. Kinnaird states he demonstrated to the Mayor by showing the petitions upon which the work was undertaken. Yet the committee went on and made the flaw in the report the basis of a charge against the commissioners and the city engineer.

If this is the case, one can hardly help concluding that the committee were anxious to make a finding against the officials, no matter whether in doing so they were fair to them or not.

According to Mr. Keeley this work on Third street was carried out exactly according to specifications, while Mr. Kinnaird states that if any property owner is unjustly burdened by the assessment that has been made on account of the work, an adjustment can easily be effected. This assessment was not made, it should be stated, by Mr. Kinnaird.

Summing up everything that has been said regarding this boulevarding work, we cannot see that anything has been charged either the commissioners or the engineer which has not been satisfactorily explained, but that as a result of the accusations made in this connection, it is the Mayor and the Investigating Committee, not the city officials, who are placed on the defensive.

The climax of absurdity and unfairness was, however, reserved for the final charge contained in the committee's report.

"To give another instance," the report read "of the business methods adopted in the public works department in the past, we might mention that it is this year on the 9th day of May this year that a contract and specifications were drawn up and signed with the Bitulithic and Contracting Co. for the street railway track laying on Jasper Avenue, including the work done last year."

(Continued on last page)



AT THE THISTLE RINK, JUNE 20th

The Saturday News

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WITH THE INVESTOR

The Western Associated Press at the first of the present week summarized the crop conditions in the Canadian West, basing its conclusions on the reports of correspondents in every section. From practically every part comes the intelligence that never in the history of the country have conditions been better. With the increased acreage in wheat, it is practically certain that the total production will reach the 100,000,000 bushel mark and that if the present favorable growth continues, it will go well beyond that. The part of the summary referring to Alberta reads:

"Coming to Alberta characteristic reports are such as the following: 'The winter wheat is a marvellous crop.' 'Fall wheat, southern Alberta's principal crop, is twelve to twenty inches high and never looked better.' 'Great increase of virgin land under cultivation.'"

"Calgary reports spring seeding completed with 20 per cent more wheat and 25 per cent more oats. The prospects are good for the hay crop, which is indispensable for ranchers."

"Medicine Hat and Lethbridge both report 20 per cent more acreage seeded, while Macleod claims a 30 per cent increase, with prospects for fall wheat harvest starting August 1, and spring wheat cutting at the end of that month."

"Edmonton says that 95 per cent of the seeding is done, with 20 to 25 per cent increase in area, 30 per cent being in wheat, 25 per cent in barley, and 45 per cent in oats, the farmers evidently taking advantage of the good demand for the latter at the construction camps."

"Speaking generally the rains of the early part of the past week followed by warm weather, have brought the crops along nicely. To talk at this stage of a bumper yield would be ridiculous, but the plain fact is that never in the history of the prairie have conditions been more promising at the end of May."

These glowing prospects have already had their effect on business. The telegraphic, express and railway companies report unmistakable evidence in increased orders of the revival of confidence. The banks have the same story to tell. Collections are better than for many months past. So far as Edmonton is concerned, a very decided change may be expected this month. With the first of June the men employed on railway work in the vicinity of the city have money in hand to pay out. This railway activity will increase steadily as the season progresses. A large shipment of rails for the G.T.P. put in an appearance the other day to remind us how close to our borders the great transcontinental is coming. There are still quite a number of unemployed men about the city. The reason for this is apparent to anyone who makes enquiry. Whenever a man turns up at another western town or city, looking for work, he is told to go on to Edmonton, where he is sure to get what he is looking for. The result is that the supply has exceeded the demand. So far as the number of unemployed go, this city is very much better off than most places on the continent. One of the New York papers estimated the other day that there were 300,000 men out of work there.

In the House of Commons the other day, when the public works estimates were being discussed, one of the members, when the price was for a western post office site came up stated that such prices were generally higher in the west than in the east. In support of this he cited Edmonton, where he had been quoted \$700 for main street lots. "I think," observed Mr. H. A. Ward M.P., of Durham county, "that my honorable friend who has just said down forgets that he struck Edmonton just at the top of the boom and that the boom has fallen out. You cannot judge of the northwest by boom prices, and I do not think it fair to advance an argument of that kind, especially when my friend got the price just at the top of the boom. Everybody knows that you can buy land at Edmonton at a very much less figure than my honorable friend has quoted." A member interjected: "Not in the centre of the city," to which Mr. Ward replied: "Well, this same land."

As anyone who is acquainted with actual conditions or who has read

this column from week to week is already aware, Mr. Ward is altogether astray. There has been no falling off in the price of Edmonton property centrally located, which, in view of the general business depression of the past year, is most remarkable. If boom prices had been asked, there would certainly have been a collapse. Anyone who was asked \$700 per foot for property a year ago would have to pay as much for it, if not more, at the present time. Nothing could better illustrate the solid basis upon which the prosperity of the city rests.

The well-known Winnipeg wholesale grocery house of Foley, Lock and Larson has been reorganized. Up to the present the practical direction of the affairs of this firm has been in the hands of the four Lock brothers—T. H. Lock, W. G. Lock, J. A. Lock, and A. S. Lock. These have withdrawn from the firm and their interest have been acquired by Foley Bros.

Foley, Lock and Larson, the business name of this firm, commenced business in Winnipeg nearly five years ago as wholesale grocers. The original members of the firm included Peter Larson, four Foley brothers—John Foley, Thomas Foley, Timothy Foley and M. D. Foley—and four Lock brothers as named. During last year, in fact, in the last eight months, three members of the firm have died. Mr. Larson, who was known as one of the heaviest contractors on railroad work in the western states, passed away some months ago at Helena, Montana, while John Foley and Thomas Foley, two other members of the firm, also passed away within the period of a few months. Timothy Foley and M. D. Foley are at present residing in St. Paul, and by the new arrangement which has just been affected they are now the sole owners of the business. They are also heavily engaged in the railroad contracting business and on the present line of the Grand Trunk Pacific they are handling sections giving employment to a very large number of men running into the thousands.

Music and Drama

HONORS FOR THE "KILTIES."

It is not often that a band is commanded to appear before the King of Great Britain and give a concert, but this distinguished honor was conferred upon the famous Scotch Canadian Band, the "Kilties" during their tour of the Mother Country.

Not alone once, but twice, was the organization ordered to play for his Majesty, and at the conclusion of the second concert, the Victorian Medal was presented to them, and the leader given a diamond studded baton.

The "Kilties" are unique, not only in dress, which is full Highland Regimental, but in their rendition of music.

A choir of male voices accompanies the band, singing the ballads that have made Scotland famous, while with them is Mr. Angus McMillan Fraser, champion piper and Highland dancer of America. Mr. Fraser plays and dances at every performance and the programme with the regular band music, consisting of high class and popular selections, the well trained choir, takes on the nature of a theatrical entertainment.

The popularity of this famous band is based on the management's appreciation of what people want. The band is under the leadership of Albert Cook. The "Kilties" will appear in the Thistle Kirk, Edmonton, on June 20th, when residents of this city will be given an opportunity of hearing and seeing the most interesting and musical band in existence.

The newly organized city band, under the leadership of Mr. F. D. Shanks, made its first appearance on Saturday evening, giving an open air concert on Jasper avenue, which a large crowd heard with much pleasure. The men have a trig appearance in their maroon uniforms.

The G. T. P. has opened a material yard near the packing plant to the east of the city, about 100 acres in extent. Ties for the line are arriving at the rate of a thousand a day and last week twenty five cars of steel rails put in an appearance.

Interesting Facts About Whisky.

How many men, when ordering whisky, stipulate what brand they want?

And if they do, how many insist upon having it if the restaurant doesn't keep what is asked for?

Ninety-nine men in a hundred will take the whisky that is given them.

When they do this what do they frequently get?

A new whisky which is coarse and cheap in its nature and of an inferior grade.

This whisky is given because it costs about \$3.50 a gallon.

Catarrh of the stomach and cirrhosis of the liver and kidneys—inflammation of these organs and a wasting away of their cells—frequently follow the drinking of cheap, inferior, new whisky.

Knowing this, are you still willing to take chances with such whisky when you can have a whisky which is wholesome, nourishing, stimulating and an aid to the digestion—Sanderson's Mountain Dew Scotch Whisky?

Insist on having Sanderson's Mountain Dew—a mellow flavoured whisky aged for years in sherry casks and blended from the choicest pot-still malt whiskies.

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The Kilties are Comin'
 JUNE 20.

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The death of St. Simon, perhaps the greatest racehorse of his generation,

The C.P.R. is surveying a line from Tilley, east of Calgary on the main line, to Crossfield, on the C. & E., which will go through the irrigation district.

Strathcona is taking up the question of holding a celebration when the first convocation of the University of Alberta assembles in the autumn.

June 20.



OUT AT THE PENITENTIARY.

Last week, on a glorious summer day, when the air was full of the sounds of sweet-voiced warblers, and the sense of springing, growing things; a day full of the joy of living and hope, and love and freedom I found myself within the walls of the Alberta Penitentiary.

I had long had it in mind to wander out to the airy pile of buildings on the outskirts of the city; so new an institution to wear so old and sad a look. Perhaps the pacing sentries at the four little corners of the yard enclosure, striding monotonously back and forth to and forth, with guns carried ready for action, exercised a certain fascination of the horrible, that I am not prepared to analyze, but what sort of thing were they waiting, action, to hang down, and what little round of existence went on behind the dull brick walls, so near the heart of our bustling little city, so infinitely removed, that no tidings of its inmates ever leaked out—save that a man entered, and after a certain number of years left.

The in-between what of it, were there no joys or sadnesses to chronicle, did these bald facts sum up a term of years which held no other record? In the desire to know I think you have my real reason, and not the morbid curiosity that impels the great majority to view some sad and wounded thing. Perhaps we have all of us a preconceived idea

pale-green tinted walls to its smallest and most insignificant detail, must suggest to even the most casual visitor.

Entering the guard room to await the coming of Warden Macaulay, I had a chance to glance about me. It was quite an ordinary, cheerful office, in no way to be distinguished from a hundred down town, save for a weighing and measuring scales that did strike one as just a little strange, and the presence of a quiet man, in convict stripes, who wrote steadily and unintermittently at the desk. There was no guard in the room but the man never raised his eyes from his work, nor seemed the least bit conscious that the woman in the room was studying him with steady, if half stealthy attention; this being who was cut off from his kind, a man who was nameless, a mere numbered thing. Wonderingly I noted that he had a strong refined face, why Heavens, he wasn't a number he was a man like you or my son. With a blinding intelligence it struck me that I was in the presence of one of my own kind, EXHIBING, if not voluntarily, at least patiently—his punishment.

From now on my eyes were turned window-wards, humbly, for it was borne in on me that I too was a transgressor, with this difference, that for the present my sins lay uncovered.

And then a tall soldierly man entered the room and introduced him-

THE MEN IN COMMAND.



Deputy-Warden Steadman.

Warden Macaulay.

that the abbreviated appellation of "Pen." sums up fairly accurately, the inside of the average Penitentiary.

In the simple word, you have such a fine sense of circumscribed surroundings.

"Pen," a word, a place of detention suggesting misery, untidiness and even squalor. But if there are Penitentiaries of this order, which indeed I rather half suspect, that of Alberta is not to be catalogued in the same class. If the dull greenness of the exterior of the Alberta building casts a gloom on the visitor as he enters, the sweet scrupulous cleanliness and airiness and almost cheerfulness of the interior puts new heart into him before he has taken twenty steps.

Somewhat, because we are human, and being human are often personally vindictive, we imagine that when a man commits a crime and is sentenced to serve a term of punishment, justice is in this way, taking its revenge. And so we picture a man as consigned to a place of darkness, and foulness and hard and dismal surroundings. But punishment is not revenge. It is at best a sad necessity.

Poor Oscar Wilde, who languished, in what, from his own picture we gather to have been a fearful prison, "Reading Gavel," emerged with a deeper feeling of what St. Francis of Assisi calls "my brother the sun, and my sister, the wind," and also with a keener sense of the beautiful in moral truths.

It is this idea of the punishment of wayward but much-loved child ren, not in anger and revenge, but in pity and helpfulness that Alberta Penitentiary, from its highest to its lowest officials, and from its cool,

self He was Mr. Steadman, Deputy Warden, the officer appointed by the Government to organize and put into proper working order, affairs at the institution. In a few words he explained that he had been deputed to show me through the building, in case Mr. Macaulay was otherwise detained. Such seeming to be what had occurred, we started on the rounds, first though pausing to see the contents of a cupboard in the corner, where were kept the guard's rifles and revolvers, the leg-irons, handcuffs, Oregon boots, and other detaining apparatuses used by the Albertan authorities.

The first of these curiosities (to me) were the much-politically-discussed Ross rifles, which are used by the guards on sentry duty. Despite what has been said in their disparage Mr. Steadman believes them to be a fine rifle, demonstrating however for our edification, how the cartridges do jam as their critics aver, and pointing out further how it is possible, by improper holding, for a man to injure himself in discharging them. As the demonstration proceeded I noticed that each rifle and revolver was loaded with active-service cartridges, so the sentries and out-posts are not on duty for their moral effect alone, but are prepared for actual business, should need be. Turning to the Deputy-Warden I put the question point blank: "You mean to tell me then, that if a man did make a break for it, you would shoot him in cold blood?" The thought seemed too horrible.

In a flash came the answer, "Without any further notice than a 'Halt, or I shoot.'"

"Of course," continued our informant, "our guards are sharp-shoot-

(Continued from page 5)



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PHONE 1411 260 Jasper Avenue East

Personalia.

Mr. Angus Brabant, former inspector for the Hudson's Bay company in the district of Athabasca, has been appointed chief officer in charge of the Mackenzie river district in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Anderson. He is now one of the seven chief factors of the company. Mr. Brabant has been in the service of the company for nearly a quarter of a century in Manitoba and north of Edmonton. For the past three years he has been in the district offices in Edmonton.

Inspector Pelletier of the R.N.W.M.P., accompanied by Sergt. Joyce, Fort Saskatchewan, Const. Walker, Fort Saskatchewan and Const. Conway, Calgary, left for the north on Tuesday on a long and hazardous journey. The party go to Athabasca Landing, down the Athabasca in the Hudson's Bay boat to Fort McMurray, and then in Peterboro comes through the Great Slave Lake, Fort Reliance, Artillery Lake, Hanbury river, Thelon river, Baker lake, Chesterfield Lake, stop at police post at Cape Falderton, then down the coast to Churchill. They take three months' provisions, 2,200 pounds in each canoe, besides the men sent in. There are several portages, and they pass through the barren land where there is no wood, and they must take a spirit lamp to make a fire. The round trip is 3,000 miles. Inspector Pelletier has been all over the country west of Hudson's Bay and east of Lake Winnipeg. He was stationed at Norway House the last one and a half years.

Mr. Eric Palmer of Reading, England, son of the great biscuit manufacturer, was a visitor to Edmonton and Calgary during the week.

Among those who went North on Tuesday was Dr. James F. Rymer, late of Croydon, England, who will practise at Fort Good Hope, 1800 miles beyond Edmonton. He will be the only physician north of Lesser Slave Lake.

After a competition in which thirty six of the leading architects of the country entered, the Board of Governors of the Prince Albert High School have awarded the premier position to the plans submitted by Mr. Roland W. Lines of Edmonton. The building is to be equipped with the most up-to-date and modern appliances for the teaching of all the arts and sciences, and an efficient staff will be maintained. The perspective sketch shows a very attractive exterior, being finished in red brick with stone dressings in a bold Renaissance style with two dome towers specially designed for its beautiful location, standing up on the sky line, it will be seen from every part of the city. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$15,000.00, and the ventilating system will be as near perfect as possible.

The work is in capable hands and Mr. Lines, who is making a specialty of educational and hospital buildings, having won several competitions, proposes to commence immediately and hopes to have the school in full operation in the spring of next year.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, who has been Dominion Express agent at Edmonton since the retirement of Mr. G. T. Bragg, has been transferred to Calgary. Mr. Arnold Johnston is for the present in charge of the local office.

Mr. John G. Waldo, a leading citizen of Medicine Hat, and a prominent figure in Baptist circles, died at the end of last week.

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Boyd's
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CHOCOLATES
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The Great Canadian
WESTERN

FAIR
OF EDMONTON

Will be held on
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"WHITE ROSE"
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Handled by all grocers and flour dealers. Every sack guaranteed.

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The Kilties & Comin'
JUNE 20.

HALLIER & ALDRIDGE'S
BREAD

"Best materials exclusively used, therefore tastes good. "Skilled, experienced workmen make it, therefore crisp, well baked and pleases everybody. "All the popular shapes made, therefore you can always get what you want."

Our delivery wagons call to all parts of the city daily.

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For Every Meal

Every Day

Hamilton's
Home Made Bread

is needed. PURE FULL FAVORED FINE

Ask your grocer

See

C. C. THOMPSON
The Family Grocer

Put

EVERYTHING
GOOD TO EAT

330 JASPER EAST
PHONE 149

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Nova Scotia House
Jasper avenue and Grierson st.
G. H. FRASER, Proprietor
Best all-round House in the West
Meal Tickets \$4.00

The Jasper House
\$1.50 per Day
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Modern and First Class in every respect

Bus meets all trains. \$1.50 per day
Second St. W. and Sixth Ave.

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201 Fraser.
Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco.
Goods promptly delivered

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FEED AND SALE STABLE
Mason & Ervin, Proprietors
Smart Rigs
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Livery and Sale Stables,
253 Fraser Avenue, Edmonton.

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John Anderson
Groceries, School Supplies, etc.
Coffee a Specialty
Orders called for, prompt delivery
400 Fraser ave. Phone 390

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Livery and Sale Barn
First class hack service.
Open day and night.
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Hay, oats, bran, shorts and straw promptly delivered to any part of the city. Sole agent for Excelsior Linnseed.
Phone 475.

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44 Queen's.
Groceries, canned goods and provisions.
The finest line of Teas in the city.
Prompt delivery.

W. R. Tennant
103 Queen's.
Groceries, Flour and Feed. Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco. Fresh Butter and Eggs
Prompt delivery. Phone 457.

DOMINION DINING HALL
123 Queens J. J. Hayes, Prop.
Best 25c. meal in the City
Five Meal Ticket \$1.00
Breakfast - 6 a.m.

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Office and Hospital at 475 Queens Ave. Phone 621

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We have secured a large brick storage warehouse, and can now offer the best and cheapest storage in the City.

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CHEAP INSURANCE

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IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA
A Well-equipped Savings Department

Accounts may be opened for small sums or large (\$1.00 and upwards). Interest is added to all balances on last days of January, April, July and October.

All the facilities and safety of a strong bank are at the service of our Depositors.

A special room is provided for women.

Married Women and Minors may make deposits and withdraw the same without the intervention of any person.

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Your Savings Account is solicited. G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK
Manager

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THE ONLY BANK WITH HEAD OFFICE IN WESTERN CANADA

Capital Paid Up Rest and Undivided Profits
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Our noteworthy directorate is sufficient assurance as to the proper, conservative and successful conduct of business.

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YOUR BUSINESS WILL BE APPRECIATED

H. H. RICHARDS, Local Manager, EDMONTON

The Store that sells for the lowest prices

NEW
Tan Footwear

Tan footwear is considered the correct shade for summer wear this season, and to be up-to-date you must have a pair of tan oxfords or boots. We show a full range of tan and brown footwear for men, women and children.



In tan footwear for ladies we show the "DOROTHY DODD" tan oxfords and boots, also a full range of medium priced goods.

W. Johnstone Walker & Co.
267 Jasper Avenue E.

The Store that sells for the lowest prices

Fancy Back AND Side Combs

Our showing of Fancy Mounted Back Combs is very extensive this season. Gift, silver and solid gold mountings also brilliant settings.



Mounted Back Combs, 50c. to \$3.50
Sets in neat boxes, \$1.50 to \$6.00
Plain Shell Back Combs, 15c. to 75c.
Plain Shell Side Combs, 15c. to 75c.
Shell Hairpins in every size.
Dressing Combs in best make, 10c. to \$1.00 each
Morris & Co.'s Special Dressing Combs, unbreakable, 25c.
Hair Clips, 10c. and 15c.
Hair Pins, 15c. to 10c.
Hair Nets, 10c. to 25c.
Kitt Cutters, 5c. to 15c. doz.
Curling Tongues, 5c. to 15c.
Fine Combs, 5c. to 10c.

J. H. MORRIS & CO. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
270-276 Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton
THE STORE OF HIGH CLASS MERCHANDISE

Send Your Job Printing

To The News Publishing Co.

The Mirror.

(Continued from page 4)

ers and would only fire to bring a man down, however, that failing, there would be nothing to do but shoot to kill.

All this time the man at the desk wrote steadily on, unwaveringly, yet we were talking of desperate means to ensure his safe detention. I had forgotten him entirely, or perhaps I had confused again the man in the number.

The leg-irons are as a general thing only employed when removing a prisoner from or to a distance; the handcuffs likewise, and the Oregon boot, an eleven pound steel weight, attached to a man's boot as a sort of dead weight, is solely employed on refractory prisoners, who have a fixed failing for giving an exhibition of speed. One was in use that day.

As we finished inspecting this last, Mr. Macaulay joined us, and we proceeded on our way. It led through the great steel gates where a smartly clad guard is on duty, out through the fine laundry, where, I noted, each man's washing was done up in a separate bundle, every number having his own clothes marked, even to his sheets and towels, so that if coarse, at least every prisoner has the satisfaction of knowing that he doesn't have to wear his neighbor's "linen."

In the corridor just off this apartment are the shower baths, cold and hot, where every man has, by rule, to take his weekly scrub.

Round the corner are the punishment cells. Two dark ones (I didn't look into the others) and at the end the whipping triangle where a man is strapped who is under sentence of so many lashes. The "paddle" used for administering the thrashing looks for all the world like a huge razor strop of heavy leather, full of holes, presumably for the blood to trickle through, for you couldn't strike a man with such an instrument and not draw blood.

When Mr. Steadman produced the paddle I admit to shuddering a bit, and yet, as I informed him, I believe that "lashes" ARE the only punishment for certain offences.

Mr. Steadman and the Warden looked dubious.

"Perhaps," both suggested, "if you or the Judge had to administer them you would alter your opinion. Why, just imagine a man coming in from the outside world, from freedom and all that it means, and being met on the threshold of his life here, with terrible blows. What, do you imagine, are his feelings towards us, what hope have we of bringing about his redemption? Will not the idea of revenge rather than wise punishment enter his soul and poison his mind forever against all the good we, and the life here, might instill?"

Looking into the faces of the two men who uttered the sentiments I saw their point of view, and I saw further that in choosing honest Mat Macaulay, for so old-timers love to call him, and this wise Deputy as guardians, the Government had chosen its men more wisely than its wont, and that so long as they remained at the helm we may expect, as in the past, that the Alberta Penitentiary will be one of the best and most excellently administered prisons on the continent.

In the new kitchen there is an immense oven, a triumph of the moulder's art, capable of baking five hundred loaves at one time. Here, as in the entire new wing, all the work, from the manufacturing of the brick to the laying of the cement floors—everything has been done by convict labor. It is rather an interesting fact that contrasted with the original building, which was let by contract, the result very much resembles a fine finished product by the side of a badly-bungled child's performance; unnecessarily to state, with the credit all on the side of the prison labor.

There are three tiers of cells, one on top of the other, each out-fitted with an iron bed, fitted with a spring pillow and set of springs, and a little shelf for books and the few personal belongings a convict is permitted. The cells are as beautifully clean and neat, as the most exacting housewife could desire. Here a prisoner spends the hours from 5.30 till morning, being allowed to read or write or rest as he will; here his meals are served individually, lights being turned off at 9 p.m.

In connection with the institution

there is a prison library, consisting of seven hundred volumes, where excellent books can be obtained, all the latest fiction seeming to have somehow managed to put in an appearance, so a man need not, unless he so wills it, be debarred from the greatest boon of universal mankind.

In the daytime, I believe the prisoners arise at six, the men are instructed in various trades, the entire institution being a veritable bee hive of industry.

There is a tailoring shop, where the guards, officers, and prisoners clothes are manufactured. A shoe establishment, where boots are turned out, every part of their making being done right there, and before I proceed I want to tell you that the product of both these shops would put to the blush the clothes and shoes of the professional houses.

As goes without saying, there are first class instructors in these, as in all the branches of industry throughout the entire Penitentiary.

In the yard I saw the men making bricks: well-finished grey squares all marked with the "A.P." trade mark of the institution. Further over were the brick kilns. Here the blacksmith and tin shop where they turn out such galvanized and other manufactured tin products as would make a hardware man's heart rejoice. Among other specimens of the blacksmith's art I was shown some hammers, and an excellent steel compass, a prisoner's work, shown by himself with evident, and well-justified, pride. In the carpentering department a man was finishing up a desk destined for the Warden's office. Its appearance was a credit to any manufacturer.

At the back of the present building the new wing is in course of erection, and in five years time it is calculated that half a million dollars worth of buildings will stand a monument to how the province of Alberta looks after its erring sons. Situated in the brightest, and airiest corner of the institute is the hospital ward, with a little infirmary just outside in the corridor. Here again the walls are prettily chiselled and every provision made that a model hospital could afford.

Spiritually too the prisoners are well looked after, there being two chapels, a Catholic and Protestant, with clergymen of both persuasions in attendance. The services are highly popular, and the Warden assured me the choir could hold its own with any in the city, while in so far as discipline and good conduct were concerned, they had them all beaten a mile.

A visit to the women's ward completed the tour. At present there are three female convicts confined, two for using guns rather freely and one for theft.

Passing through the matron's cheery room I found them all seated in the corridor quietly knitting. They looked up as we entered and I had a few words with each of them. They were dressed in some neat blue print gowns, closely resembling a nurse's uniform, and, despite their surroundings, all, as was the case with most of the men, looked cheerful. After all, in prison or out, if there a greater panacea for broken hearts, for rich or poor, or bad or good, than the joy of labor. You will remember how Theodosia Garrison put it:

"There is a potion of forgetfulness As wonderful as sleep, and exquisite."

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JUNE 20.

Your Garden

is now engaging your attention.

Our Assistance

is necessary to make it a success.

We have an excellent stock of

BEDDING PLANTS

grown from seeds of superior quality.

ASTERS, PANSIES, STOCKS, VERBENAS, &c.
Only 25c. per doz.

GERANIUMS \$2.00 per doz.

WINDOW BOXES made and filled for \$1.00 per foot

HANGING BASKETS from \$1.00 to \$5.00

CABBAGE PLANTS 50c. per 100. CAULIFLOWER \$1.00

Orders are coming in fast

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PROGRAMME

Every line a bargain

Every line a money saver

1 piece Black Fancy Vols. Regular 75c. now 50c per yd.

2 pieces Black Fancy Mohair. Regular 60c. now 45c per yd.

2 pieces Fancy Mohair, green and navy. Regular 60c. now 45c per yd.

5 piece Turtled Green Linen Lace Insertion. Reg. \$1.50. now 50c per yd.

7 pieces Checked Gingham, linen finish. Regular 25c. now 20c per yd.

4 pieces Fancy Black and White Muslin. Regular 25c. now 10c per yd.

5 pieces Fancy Muslin. Regular 15c. now 10c per yd.

25 Table Cloths (Linen). Regular \$2.00. now \$1.50 each

50 dozen Linen Table Napkins. Regular \$1.75. now \$1.25 dozen

Tape Buttons. Regular price 15c. now 10c per page.

Children's Straw Hats, Regular 35c. to 60c. each, to clear 25c each

5 piece Cotton. Regular price 15c. now 12c per yd.

2 pieces Filled Net for Curtains. Regular 35c. now 20c per yd.

Bath Mats. Regular price 85c. now 65c each

Children's White Bibs. Regular 15c. now 10c each

Nail Brushes. Regular price 10c. now 8c each

Hair Brushes. Regular price 35c. now 20c each

Superior India Tape, assorted widths to package. Reg. 15c. now 10c pkgs.

"Child's Best Friend" giant Combination Suspender and Hose Supporter. Reg. 60c. now 40c pair

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Quality is our Hobby

Our Long Fabric Gloves are the best procurable. You will say this is all our say so, but ask the woman who wears **DENT'S FABRIC GLOVES**. The materials and fit are the best. We have them in fine qualities of Milanese Silk and Lisle. Colors are black, navy, white, cream, tans and modes. From \$1.00 to \$2.00

T. S. THOMPSON, 107 Jasper

LADIES' WEAR

And he who once hath drunk his fill
of it
Loses his sometime heart break
and distress;
No lethe this, yet in its depths no
less.
Lies Peace, And life who tread
this cup with wit,
Hath call'd it "Labor," and those
men who sit
About his board drink deep and
laugh and bless,
Drunk, and forget the burden of old
sighs;
Drink, and behold, the world is glo-
rious!
This was God's plan, this wondrous
gift and glad
He gave to Adam, losing Paradise.
"Behold, I bid you labor!" Yea and
thus
Saved the first man, perchance,
from going mad.

The poor often speak of one who
is in prison as one who is "in
trouble." Trouble is sorrow, and
sorrow is infinite. Clergymen often
speak of it as a mystery but it is
not rather a revelation. Such was
the thought that I, at least, carried
away with me, back to the bright,
beautiful world where every one and
every thing had the right to be free.

"It is all wrong," said Mr.
Stedman, "to query how do these
men feel about this and that, and
that and this. How would you feel?
Are not these men and women your
and my brothers, with the accident
in between that they have made a
few mistakes and BEEN FOUND
OUT. Are there no men in Edmon-
ton today who are given high places
among you, who cheat you every
day they weigh a pound of sugar or
trade a lot or a horse? Justice is
not so even-handed, you will be
seeing, as he is often represented."

And so, in thinking of those im-
mured for a season, within the walls
of Alberta Penitentiary, I refer to
remember them as men and women
"in trouble" rather than as convicts
wearing the stripes. My "boys"—
"fine boys too on the whole," as the
Deputy terms them, industriously
mastering a useful calling in life,
and working out, with some good
men's aid, their own salvation.

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and can
A Stander-by

A visitor to town who last
week attracted no little share of
attention was Miss Agnes
Dennis Cameron of Chicago, who
with her niece, Miss Brown, left
on Tuesday for Fort McMurray,
to be absent until the end
of October. To those who know
Miss Cameron and her work it
is unnecessary to state that the
trip is undertaken for the
purpose of collecting material
for literary purposes. Miss Cam-
eron being a prolific magazine
writer, and, in the present in-
stance, having contracted with
the Saturday Evening Post for a
series of articles dealing with
her impressions and experiences
en route. But that the Satur-
day Evening Post will com-
mence to exchange the volumi-
nous correspondent's material,
no one who knows her and her
ambitious undertakings, ever
dreams for a moment. Miss
Cameron wields the pen of a
ready writer, her many years
experience as a teacher in the
public schools has given her a
concise, breezy way of impart-
ing information, she has enough
enthusiasm to carry everything
before her, and last but not
least, pluck and endurance suf-
ficient to lead a party to dis-
cover the North Pole.

While in town she was a
much-feted guest at a number
of happy little social affairs, be-
ing tendered a luncheon on
Saturday at Cronin's Cafe, by
the local Women's Press Club,
when a most interesting time
was spent, and later going on to
ten at the Golf Links. Sunday
was passed with several old
friends, and on Monday Mrs. F.
Taylor gave two very enjoyable
teas in her honor.

Tuesday morning she set out
on her sure-to-be momentous
journey, of which, no doubt, we
will hear much to interest us in
the late Autumn magazines.

Miss Martin of Vancouver was
the guest of Mrs. Jack O'Neil
Hayes, having arrived in town
on Tuesday.

Mrs. James Biggar leaves on
Wednesday next for the coast,
where she will visit friends in
Toronto, later going on to the
parental summer home, on one
of the prettiest islands in the
Muskoka Lakes. Mrs. Biggar
will not return to Edmonton

until September or October.

Cards of invitation have
reached Edmonton friends to
marriage of Miss Gladys Runt
and Mr. Guy Marriott, on Tues-
day, June the 30th, at Christ
Church Cathedral, Victoria, and
a reception following at Van-
couver House.

Many Edmonton friends have
heard with regret, rumors that
Mr. and Mrs. Almon are soon to
move to Ottawa, where Mr.
Almon has been appointed to a
Government position. During
what is for the west, a long
period of residence in town,
Mrs. Almon has endeavored her-
self to a very large circle and
will leave behind her as a per-
petual monument to the bene-
volent remembrance, the record
of a thousand kindly acts of de-
votion to her intimate circle of
friends, and deeds of unselfish
charity innumerable to every-
one. At present Mrs. Almon is
mourning the loss of her father,
Mr. Walter, who died in Ham-
ilton about three weeks ago.

I hear that two Edmonton
men have exchanged houses,
one of them whose family are at
present living in Victoria, bring-
ing his family to live here,
while the other leaves with his
wife and daughters to take up
his residence in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brunton
have leased Mr. Bishop's house
on Seventh street, which I be-
lieve, they intend renting fur-
nished this summer, while Mrs.
Brunton is absent in the east.

An unusually large crowd
foregathered at the club house
on Saturday for the regular
golf by Mrs. Nicholson and
one of the other members being
the hostesses of the afternoon.
Among the usual habitués of
these pleasant affairs and the
ever-fascinating game were
Mrs. Laflerty, of Calgary, an
immensely popular visitor al-
ways in town, Mrs. Harvey of
Orillia, and Miss Agnes Dennis
Cameron and Miss Brown of
Chicago.

On Wednesday, despite
threatening clouds, seven-
teen lady players had a great
morning of it going the rounds,
followed by such an elaborate
luncheon as you might expect
to be described in a society
journal as a "magnificent col-
lation."

What need doubt these pleasant
Wednesday affairs are getting
to be the most enjoyable and
eagerly anticipated events of
the week and are certainly
spurring the women on to im-
proving their play.
Those who were present at
Wednesday's luncheon were:
Mrs. Sommerville, Mrs. Ferris,
Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Branton,
Mrs. Mowat Biggar, Mrs. James
Biggar, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs.
Wallbridge, Mrs. Jellett, Mrs.
Jack Anderson, Mrs. T. S. F.
Jackson, Mrs. Morris, Madame
Thibaudon, Mrs. Kirkpatrick,
Mrs. Bolmer Watt, Miss Fielders
and Miss Kathleen Murphy.

Mrs. Wallbridge and Mrs. St.
George Jellett will give the
golf tea on Saturday.

On Wednesday evening Mrs.
Frank Sommerville entertained
two tables of lady players at
bridge, followed by a jolly little
supper. The "party" being
only planned two or three hours
previously was perhaps on that
account doubly enjoyable. At
the supper hour a number of
men dropped in to collect their
wives and spend a social hour
or two.

Mrs. Arthur W. Wheeler will re-
ceive on Friday, June 12th, for
the last time this season.

Mrs. R. J. Kenneth, 327 Seventh
street, will receive on Tuesday next
for the last time this season.

There are a number of new
books in the new lending lib-
rary at Little's, which you can
rent by the day. No charge to
join.

Mr. George Roy, land titles regis-
trar at Edmonton, has left on a
three months' holiday trip to Eastern
Canada, in the course of which he
will witness the tercentenary cele-
bration at Quebec.

Note and Comment

(Continued from page 1.)

What kind of an investiga-
tion could the committee have
made in view of the above
statement? It alone serves to
discredit the whole report for
the fact is, which surely should
have been open to discovery,
that no contract was signed
simply because the city solicitor,
now Mr. Justice Beck, whose
opinion certainly should be fol-
lowed in such matters, had said
that none was necessary.

This last charge reminds one
very strongly of another sensa-
tional report that was brought
by an investigating committee
earlier in the present year, that
which had to do with the public
health department. It will be
remembered that the most seri-
ous charge made against Dr.
Ternan was that he had put the
city to very large expenses by
closing the Alberta Hotel on
account of smallpox. The re-
port led citizens to believe that
he was wholly responsible. Yet
when Dr. Ternan had an oppor-
tunity to make his defence, it
was found that he had taken
the action that he did after con-
sulting with the Mayor and
commissioners and city solicitor.
In that case, either
through inequity for the task
of investigation or a downright
desire to turn the official on his
narrower side, the evidence
against him, a grave injustice
was done. And now we have
a repetition of similar methods
on a larger scale.

To summarize the evidence
before us, we cannot see that
there is anything against the
commissioners to justify such
drastic action as has been
taken. As for the city engineer,
his connection with the Graham
and White contracts called for
further explanation, but, till he
had more adequate opportu-
nities of putting in a defense
or the responsibility of the
various parties concerned had
been more accurately deter-
mined, he should not have been
dismissed from office. The
whole affair is bound to have a
bad effect. It has already given
Edmonton a reputation abroad
as a badly governed city, which
it does not deserve. In the
midst of important undertak-
ings it will have a very unde-
sirable result in the unsettling
of the city's administration. New
and untried men will be brought
in who at best cannot be ex-
pected to master the city's prob-
lems for some time after their
appointment. But the worst
feature of all is that the impres-
sion will be created among
those who are now serving the
city or who may be called upon
to serve it in the future, that
they cannot depend on being
justly dealt with. No more re-
grettable development than
this could take place.

As for the arrangements to be
made to fill the vacancies, there
is a great deal to be said, but
comment along this line will
have to be deferred for another
week.

THE DOMINION THEATRE.

The pretty and cosy new
Dominion Theatre opened its
doors to the theatrical public on
Thursday of this week to a
crowd that a little more than
taxed its capacity. The Jeanne
Russell Company presented "In
Mizzouri," a cleverly written
comedy drama in a manner
that makes a steady bid for
popularity.

Mr. Brandon, formerly man-
ager of the Edmonton Opera
House, has secured a lease on
the new theatre and will present
Miss Russell and her clever
company the balance of the
season in a line of specially
selected pieces of popular prices.
The plays for the coming week
will be "Moths," a dramatization
of Ouida's novel for the first
of the week and the military
drama "The Red Cross Nurse,"
for the last half with a matinee
on Saturday.

Herman Krone was on Tuesday
evening before Justice Stuart at
Edmonton acquitted on the charge
of murdering John Brusha, near
Morinville, on Jan. 31. The
defence, conducted by Mr. H. H.
Robertson, rested for the most part
on the evidence of Mrs. Sprinkle,
on whose farm the shooting occurred.
She testified that Brusha was in-
toxicated and had pulled a gun on
Krone, who, after a short fight with
fists, drew a revolver to save him-
self.



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vestigate. The quantity in a great
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you is to SHOP EARLY.

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